

THE PATRIARCHS MILITANT

Canton Washington Prepares to Leave for Indianapolis.

Plans for the Entertainment of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows—Many Local Members of the Order Will Attend the Gathering.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the world convenes in Indianapolis, on September 15, and will remain in session five days. This is the largest of all bodies of Odd Fellows and its annual convocations are always attended by thousands of members of the order from all parts of America. The citizens of Indianapolis have for months been making preparations for the entertainment of the Sovereign Grand Lodge and it is assured that the social events of this year's convention will equal in brilliancy if not eclipse those at Richmond, when the Sovereign Grand Lodge met in that city last year.

It is expected that several hundred Washington Odd Fellows will attend the Indianapolis convention. They will go under the escort of Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, one of the most splendid organizations in the military branch of the order.

Capt. D. V. Chisholm is now drilling the Canton several nights each week, and expects to make a fine showing in the parade and drill at Indianapolis. The Washington Odd Fellows leave on Saturday, September 14, at 3 p. m., via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Special sleepers on this train have been engaged to accommodate the party. A fund of \$100 has been raised for the purpose of giving a fair given in Odd Fellows Hall last spring will be used to help defray the expenses of the trip and good times are anticipated by all who go.

The committee in charge of the details of the trip to Indianapolis is composed of John I. Brown, W. H. Ernest, and E. W. Bradford. This committee has issued orders to members of the Canton, which read in part as follows:

"Chevaliers:—Our Canton starts for Indianapolis to attend the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the world, September 14, via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway (Sixth Street Station), and will be due to arrive in Indianapolis at 11:40 a. m., on Sunday the 15th. The tickets are good returning to and including September 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1901, as above stated.

"We hope to see two special sleeping cars with the Canton and its friends, one from Washington through to Indianapolis, and one from Clifton Forge to Cincinnati."

"If you have not already done so, please notify the committee at once if you want berth reserved, and whether from Washington or Clifton Forge."

"The Canton is going to Camp Cable at Indianapolis with the rest of the Cantons of the country. Great preparations have been made for the comfort and entertainment of the Patriarchs Militant in this camp. The cost will be but nominal. Tents, wire, and other things, and water are provided for the camp. Chevaliers must provide their own blankets, pillows, and other things. They will be on sale at the camp, or can be taken from home."

"Chevaliers are requested to have all articles for camp use, which they desire shipped, in the care of A. S. Shattuck, Quartermaster, Odd Fellows Hall, as early as the 13th, and earlier if possible, in order that they may be checked in ample time to get taken care of. This is important."

"Expense of the trip. Some Chevaliers are hesitating about going because of the expense. As stated in a prior circular, the Fair Fund is to be used for the trip. The fund is to be spent for this trip of the Canton. We believe that the Chevaliers can get at the cost to himself, in addition to his property, and that the fund is probably that he can make it less. If the number does not exceed what is now indicated his property will be sufficient to make the trip very comfortably on the above scale."

"Drills: The Canton voted Saturday night to hold a drill on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights of this week. Captain Chisholm requests every Chevalier to be present and participate in these drills. This is very important, in order that we may do credit to our jurisdiction and our officers in the parade, in the camp, and in the streets of Indianapolis. If you are going to Indianapolis and have not yet drilled, please do so at once. We expect to have a good time, and urge all to go who can."

LOVE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE. Special Convention at Chicago for a Single Student.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Thomas Milton Putnam, of Potomac, Md., has the distinction of having been graduated alone at a convention of the University of Chicago, conducted by Dr. W. R. Harper, president of the university.

The ceremony was performed in the president's office Saturday afternoon for the conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Science in the field of philosophy upon Putnam, who missed the last convention through no fault of his own, owing to a change of date.

MORE BOXES OF GOLD. And Many Greenbacks.

To secure additional information directly from the people, it is proposed to send little boxes of gold and greenbacks to persons who write the most interesting, detailed, and truthful descriptions of their experience on the following topics:

1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum.

2. Do you know anyone who has been driven away from Postum because it came to him as a weak and characterless at the first trial?

3. Did you set such a price right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black, and with a crisp taste?

4. Have you ever tried Postum to make it than to use four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, then notice the clock and allow it to continue easy boiling for 15 minutes from that time, stirring down occasionally? (A piece of butter about the size of a navy bean, placed in the pot will prevent boiling over.)

5. Give names and address of 20 friends whom you believe would be benefited by leaving off coffee. (Your name will not be divulged to them.)

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetical or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements of fact.

Decision will be made between October 20 and November 10, 1901, by three judges, and the winners of the contest will receive \$10 gold piece sent to each of the five best writers, a box of Postum Cereal, and a set of the twenty next best writers, a \$2 greenback to each of the 10 next best, and a \$1 greenback to each of the 20 next best writers, making cash prizes distributed to 35 persons.

Almost everyone interested in pure food and drink is willing to have their names and letters appear in the papers, for such help as it may offer to the human race. However, a request to omit name will be respected.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many more writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you will win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause.

THE PRESS FEEDERS' TROUBLES.

Only One Government Printing Office Employee Without a Union Card.

The contest between the union and non-union press feeders employed at the Government Printing Office, which has been going on for more than a year, has ended in a victory for the union feeders. With the exception of one woman, all are now members of the union. This woman, it is expected, will fall into line today.

At the recent convention of the Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, an organization with a membership of about 25,000, a resolution was passed to the effect that all feeders employed by the Government be required to hold union cards by September 1. This step was considered necessary because of the determined stand taken by the non-union women employed at the Government Printing Office, who resisted the efforts of the organization to force them into the union.

Later, in accordance with this resolution, the pressmen employed by the Government met and decided that after September 1 they would refuse to work with the non-union feeders.

Looking for a time as if even this drastic measure would be enough to compel the desired end. A number of women declared that they would never yield, contending that they secured their place under the Civil Service law, and that that law was their protection against any attempt through the antagonism of a labor organization to which they did not want to belong.

One by one, however, the non-union women began to join the union, until only two did not appear for cards. Those two held out until last Saturday night. Sunday was the last day of September, the date set for the enforcement of the ultimatum by the national organization of pressmen, and Monday was Labor Day.

One of the women, it was learned, was not to be learned until yesterday.

One of them, who is said to be employed in the Navy Department branch of the Government Printing Office, was on hand yesterday morning. When she made her appearance the pressmen who assisted her if she had a union card. She said she had not.

She was then informed that unless she made up her mind to attend morning work she could not, or the pressmen would not work. This had the desired effect.

The woman who will not be employed in the press room of the job department of the Government Printing Office. She made her appearance for work yesterday, and she has asserted that rather than yield to the union's demand she will give up her position.

It is not thought possible that she will be allowed to precipitate a strike, which, it is said, would result in the loss of the printing office shop hold her.

THE PAPERHANGERS' STRIKE. A Number of Firms Yield to the Demands of the Union.

There was no change in the aspect of the strike of the wallpaper hangers this morning. The members of Paperhangers' Assembly No. 69, Knights of Labor, who are holding out for a scale of \$3.20 for eight hours labor instead of the present \$2.50, are still in the streets of Washington.

At the conclusion of the meeting the executive committee went into session and it was later announced that a number of firms had agreed to meet the scale. The men formerly employed by these firms, it is stated, have returned to work.

A number of the firms have decided, the strikers say, to adopt the work stoppage tactic of employing paperhangers, but the strikers are pleased with this turn of affairs, which they consider a considerable gain for the cause. The new scale is high and a workman, it is said, is able to earn much more than while working for the day.

Another meeting of the Assembly was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is probable that the union will soon be called with representatives of the firms which have not yet acceded to the new scale.

MRS. BABCOCK COMMITTED. Mental Derangement Causes Her Temporary Confinement.

Mrs. Catherine A. Babcock, of 900 M Street northwest, was today committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane on a temporary permit awaiting the action of the Board of Commissioners of the District in her case.

Mrs. Babcock is seventy years old and is the widow of the late Colonel Babcock, who was an officer on General Grant's staff. He was killed at the battle of Vicksburg.

Mrs. Babcock was arrested yesterday by a policeman, owing to her conduct on the street. She spent the night in the care of the matron at the Government Hospital, and this morning was examined by Drs. Hickling and Marbury, who pronounced her insane.

Her daughter died in Baltimore some years ago, and Mrs. Babcock has been holding her for a ransom. She receives a pension of \$2 a month.

DANCED TO THE PATROL BOX. Edward Beach Started the Neighbors and Was Arrested.

The residents in the vicinity of Seventh and K Streets southwest were startled about 9 o'clock this morning by a youth eighteen or twenty years of age singing and dancing about the streets in a frantic manner. Policemen Dickkopf and Worts were called. They tried the dancer with questions, but were unable to secure intelligible replies in response. As a result the place was cleared and the youth arrested. Try as they would, however, they were unable to restrain him. On the way to the patrol box the prisoner danced all the way. He was placed in the wagon and hurried to the Emergency Hospital.

After an examination the physicians decided that he was insane. Later in the day the youth was sufficiently responsive to treatment to be taken to his home at 1245 Fourth and a Half Street southwest.

CONDITION OF THE BUTLERS. Little Hope for One of the Ever-Stricken Brothers.

There was but little change today in the condition of Andrew Butler, who for two days has been at the point of death at the Emergency Hospital with a severe attack of malarial fever. His brother, Charles, is on the road to recovery and will soon be able to leave the hospital.

Both men were found in a shanty on the flat top of the Twenty-second Street Monday night suffering from fever and the force of starvation. Charles rapidly recovered, but Andrew's condition is regaining his strength. Andrew's condition, however, was more serious and he has a very large block of Colorado Fuel and Iron stock, which he has been unable to sell.

MRS. FLORENCE BRICE DEAD. Passes Away With Her Infant Son, at Cambridge, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Florence Brice, wife of John Francis Brice, youngest son of the late Senator Brice of Ohio, and her infant son, died at their home 14 Cragle Street. The death of Mrs. Brice is the end of a pretty romance begun when she, as Lucille La Verne, was a member of a theatrical company and he a Harvard law student. They were only married in April, 1900.

They were living here while young Brice completed his studies.

Mrs. Brice was beautiful and highly accomplished. She was formerly Miss Florence L. Ricketts, of Washington, and was a well-known actress in the city.

Mrs. Brice and lived for a time at the Brice home on Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Stock Market Interest Centering on the Chance of Tight Money.

Irregular Fluctuations in Prices During the Morning Hours—Apparently Less Liquidation Than Yesterday—No Important Declines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Notwithstanding the reactionary tendency shown in the market yesterday, London again furnished a materially higher range of prices for American stocks, that quarter of the market there being described as active and fairly buoyant.

Foreign houses continued buyers of the international listed stocks in this market upon the opening of business. Little change was noted in the several features of the situation at large. Interest again centered largely upon the monetary situation as it seemed to be the general opinion that the banks would be forced to curtail advances to Wall Street borrowers, in order to fortify themselves against the heavy drain of the West in connection with the movement of the crops.

There did not appear to be such general liquidation at the opening as was noted in yesterday's dealings, but the trading still was characterized by irregular and uncertain movements. Active features were St. Paul, the Erie issues, Southern Railway, the Atchafalaya, and Missouri Pacific. Most of which held their own well compared with yesterday's final quotations. Some other stocks showed small advances and there were no important declines.

New York Stock Exchange. Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 1113 F Street.

Open. High. Low. 2:00. Amalgamated Copper..... 117 1/2 118 1/2 117 1/2 118 1/2

Am. C. & P. Mfg..... 30 3/4 31 3/4 30 3/4 31 3/4

American Sugar..... 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4

Atchafalaya..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio..... 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4

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THE BUILDING OF A CITY.

Organizations Seeking to Improve American Municipalities.

Interest Manifested by Architects in the Proposed Exhibition at St. Louis of Plans for Public Parks. The Beautification of Washington.

The proposed exhibition at St. Louis of outdoor structures and city plans, suggested at the recent convention of the National League for Civic Improvement at Buffalo, was the tangible outgrowth of a concerted movement in many of the cities of this country inaugurated by a body of far-sighted men who have the intellectual and aesthetic advancement of American cities at heart.

An active agent in this campaign has been the Architectural League of America, in which organization there exists a committee on municipal improvements which stands ready to offer suggestions to any city or individual having in mind some new city plan.

The report of this committee will shortly be published in the league's year-book. The report was compiled by the chairman of the league's committee, H. K. Bush-Brown, of New York, a sculptor of wide reputation. Two of whose equestrian statues stand on the Gettysburg battlefield. Mr. Bush-Brown is at work just now on a design for a monument to Commodore Stewart and Commodore Bainbridge, to be erected either on the grounds of the city of New York or in Newark, N. J. Mr. Bush-Brown's paper opens with a reference to the large possibilities of municipal improvement in the arrangement and grouping of public buildings, and the development of parks and waste places. Of the new system of Boston—the best in this country—the report says in substance:

"A board was appointed which has expended over \$100,000 in creating and maintaining 2,000 acres of parks. Fifty per cent of this expense was borne by the city of Boston, and the remainder was apportioned among thirty-six surrounding cities and towns."

According to the report, a practical system of co-operation was instituted and endorsed by legislation, and this co-operation has been further successfully carried out in Boston and its suburbs in an arrangement of sewerage and a system of water supply.

"A very similar but somewhat more difficult plan has been accomplished by the saving of the Fallis along the Hudson, for that required co-operative legislation by New York and New Jersey. The many difficulties were overcome, and although most of the land is in New Jersey, by far the greater proportion of cost has been borne by New York, because that city is the greatest beneficiary."

The report advances the opinion that municipal enterprise will be an improved water supply for New York city.

Mr. Bush-Brown thinks that the work accomplished at Washington by the Convention of Architects, held there last year, is worthy of notice. Several men who had given their attention to the subject of public improvement were asked to address the convention on the needs of the city of Washington in the matter of public buildings and monuments.

The speakers were C. Howard Walker, of Boston; John C. Olmsted, of Philadelphia; and H. R. Bush-Brown, of New York. They valuable suggestions were made, and a committee appointed to draft a bill for the improvement of the city of Washington. It is expected that the bill will be introduced in Congress next winter.

Mr. Bush-Brown claims that many of the improvements which are making Cleveland a model place were suggested at the first convention of the Architectural League of America held there in 1890.

The work of Chicago in establishing a park system is reviewed in the report, and some of that city's difficulties touched upon. Mr. Bush-Brown says that the report of Chicago's special park commission is as follows:

"Four special park commission recognizes that a small park and playground system which would satisfy the needs of the city cannot be established from the city's resources now available. Fifteen of these parks, each containing one or two blocks in area, are absolutely necessary to relieve present conditions. By the time they are established more will be needed in proportion to the growing rapidly in population. Your commission believes that the day is not far distant when city and country purposes under one government. Until the way is made for the city to acquire land for a general artistic system of parks and playgrounds in Washington, the bill was introduced in Congress next winter."

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